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The People's Korea

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Pyongyang-Beijing Consular Agreement Inked

BEIJING November 26 (KCNA)–A consular agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing on November 26.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung Il and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China Sin In Ha and on the opposite side were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Shuqing, Assistant to the Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan and Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Zong Kewen.

The agreement was signed by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Over 120 U.S. Spy Flights in 11 Months

The infiltrations of American "SR-71" reconnaissance planes into the DPRK's territorial air numbered over 120 as of November 14 this year, according to the official Korean Central News Agency.

The statistics show that the Americans have violated the Armistice Agreement at least once in every three days by flying the high-speed, high-altitude spy planes above the north Korean territory on espionage missions.

The agency reported that an "SR-71" was spotted flying into the air above the coastal sea of Kangryong peninsula on the west coast of the country at around 11:35 on November 14 and deep into the territorial air east of Kosong at around 13:19.

Seoul Refuses Proposed M.P. Contact in Nov.

Seoul rebuffed Pyongyang's proposal to hold the third preliminary contact for interparliamentary talks within November, saying it would make clear when it is desirable to have a meeting after the on-going regular south Korean national assembly session is over in mid-December.

Seoul's refusal was made known in the assembly chairman's letter sent to his counterpart in Pyongyang on November 28.

Earlier, Pyongyang expressed its hope to meet parliamentarians from Seoul at a conference room within November when it made the proposal on three occasions – October 9, 25 and November 18 – after the latest contact.

1 Million Students from 86 Universities Involved in Demonstrations in 18 Months

See related articles on pages 4 & 5

About 1 million students from 86 universities were involved in anti-government and anti-U.S. demonstrations or other forms of protest actions in 18 months, it was learned on November 22. *(Chosun Ilbo, Nov. 23, 1985)*

According to a report entitled "On the Recent Student Demonstrations" prepared by the ministry of education, 994,632 students of 86 universities out of the 100 4-year universities throughout south Korea took on-and-off campus protests from March 1, 1984 to August 31, 1985. A total of 3,924 student protest actions were reported during the period.

On an average, 7 demonstrations took place a day in south Korea.

Seoul National University was the university where demonstrations took place most frequently with 287 cases. A total of 94,570 students there participated in demonstrations.

In terms of the number of students involved, Koryo University came first with 103,125 students participating. (194 cases)

The universities where more than 100 demonstrations occurred from March 1, 1984 to August 31, 1985 are the following 10 universities:

- ***Seoul National University*** (287 cases, 94,570 students);
- ***Koryo University*** (194 cases, 103,125 students);
- ***Hankuk University of Foreign Studies*** (164 cases, 37,812 students);
- ***Sung Kyun Kwan University*** (158 cases, 52,193 students);
- ***Chonnam National University*** (149 cases, 39,264 students);

South Korean students valiantly continue their struggle for democracy and reunification. They will fight to the bitter end until they sing a song of victory. Photo shows more than 5,000 students holding a sit-in demonstration near the Students Memorial Statue on April 19 on the anniversary of a student-led popular uprising which overthrew the dictatorial regime of Syngman Rhee. (Reuter)

- ***Kyung Hee University*** (140 cases, 51,726 students);
- ***Yonsei University*** (130 cases, 59,706 students);
- ***Dongguk University*** (104 cases, 24,219 students);
- ***Sogang University*** (102 cases, 32,875 students);
- ***Chung-ang University*** (102 cases, 22,306 students).

Other universities where students took active actions are as follows:

- ***Ewha Woman's University*** (87 cases, 32,290 students);
- ***Kon Kuk University*** (84 cases, 19,442 students);
- ***Mok Won University*** (80 cases, 8,316 students);
- ***Busan National University*** (79 cases, 19,230 students);
- ***Kook Jae College*** (78 cases, 8,242 students);
- ***Myong Ji College*** (73 cases, 12,130 students);
- ***Hanyang University*** (72 cases, 24,740 students).

Leading Businessmen, Former Lawmakers Supply Funds for "Coup Attempt"

By Han Chol Myong
Special to The People's Korea

A retired army captain and his two accomplices were arrested by the prosecution on Nov. 26 on suspicion of having swindled former lawmakers and leading businessmen out of more than 90 million won (approximately $100,000), promising them benefits and high positions for funding a coup he would lead with support from the U.S., reported south Korean papers on Nov. 27.

Pak Chae Uk, 55, disguised himself as a retired army general, told the victims that he had already signed a memorandum with the U.S. for the establishment of a new government through a coup, according to the Seoul District Prosection.

In the fraudulent scheme, Pak won over Kim In Han, also a retired army captain, and Yun Tok Chin, 47, political broker, shortly after the assassination of the late strongman Pak Jung Hi in October 1979, the prosection said.

Between March of 1980 and September of this year, the swindling ring is said to have cheated eight persons out of over 90 million won.

According to the prosecution's investigation, mastermind Pak Chae Uk lied to victims that he had frequented the U.S. aboard U.S. military planes through the air base in Osan for consultations with high-ranking U.S. officials on the scheme.

"I represent a group of retired army generals and military academy graduates who will play main roles in the planned coup. I am also in contact with U.S. national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski," Pak is quoted as saying.

Among the eight victims are leading businessmen and former parliamentarians.

Chong Hun who passed 14.35 million won (approximately $16,000) to Pak is vice president of the (south) Korea Highway Corporation and former high-ranking official of the construction ministry.

Cho Chong Gu who passed 30 million won (approximately $34,000) to Pak is chairman of the Sambu Construction Co., and former lawmaker.

"The arrest of three in a swindling case is not a simple fraud. It is well indicative of how unstable the present political and social situation is," said a Japan-born south Korean journalist based in Tokyo.

He stressed, "In a way, we can say that many leading businessmen and former parliamentarians came around and supplied funds in return for assurance of special favors in case of the success of the coup attempt. But, I think that is not the only reason. The case showed many Koreans, including business circle people, don't want Chon's rule any more."

As to Chon's unpopularity, many Western papers have portrayed him as a military dictator who has not won confidence not only from the people but from the military."

The Asian Wall Street Journal in its Dec. 16-17, 1983 issue wrote: "...many people here (in Seoul)–particularly those in elite business, academic and journalistic circles–don't hold Mr. Chun in high regard.

(Continued on page 8)

DPRK Proposes Beijing-Tokyo Air Link via Pyongyang

The DPRK has proposed to start a new air service linking Beijing and Tokyo via Pyongyang to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), aviation sources in Tokyo disclosed on November 27.

The sources reported the overture was officially made to ICAO, which is believed to start sounding out the parties concerned on the plan.

The new proposal for an air route linking the DPRK and Japan which have no diplomatic relations, will make 550 kilometers shorter the existing southern route between China and Japan via Shanghai, added the sources.

Pyongyang has trained necessary personnel, including air controllers, since 1982 with the help of the United Nations development program and ICAO, according to the sources.

Economic Growth in DPRK

Socialist economic construction are successfully under way in the DPRK.

Yearly targets have been fulfilled in many areas. On the other hand, October plans were overfulfilled in the metal and mining industrial and machine-building domains, etc.

Yearly Target Hit

Railway Construction

The northern railway builders had carried out the yearly plan at 101.6 percent by the end of October.

In this period, they completed projects of hundreds of structures and finished the roadbed project in the main.

The Sariwon Railway Administration and the Cholsong Locomotive Corps beat their transport targets for the year three months ahead of schedule.

Coal, Ore Mines

Many coal and ore mines including the Yonpung Youth Coal Mine, the Kimhwa Coal Mine, the Cholwon Coal Mine, the Popodong Mine and the Ryongun Mine carried out their yearly assignments on all indices.

Power Production

The North Pyongan Provincial Complex of Medium and Small Scale Power Stations announced the fulfilment of the yearly power production quota four months ahead of time.

Textile Industries

Six factories under the General Bureau of Textile Industry including the Nyongbyon Silk Textile Mill, the Hamhung Silk Reeling Mill and the Songchon Silk Reeling Mill honored their commitments for the production of export goods for the year.

More than 150 industrial establishments in Pyongyang, North Pyongan and Kangwon provinces have topped their yearly plans.

'Machine-Tool-Make-Another Movement'

This year's target of the "June 1985 machine-tool-make-another movement" had been hit at 101.5 percent as of November 15.

As many machine tools of various types including large-size and special precision machine tools have been begotten, a new advance has been made in more fully meeting the every increasing demand for machine tools and accelerating the technical revolution.

The "June 1985 machine-tool-make-another movement" was initiated by President Kim Il Sung. He gave on-the-spot guidance to work in various domains of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province in June last.

October Plan Overfulfilled

The October plans were overfulfilled in various domains of the national economy of Korea.

Iron, Steel

The October plans for iron and steels were topped on all indices by enterprises in the metal industrial domain including the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Chollima Steel Complex and the Songjin Steel Complex.

The Chollima Steel Complex honored its commitments at 110.8 percent in the gross industrial output value, at 100.5 percent in the production of rolled steel, at 108 percent in the production of seamless steel pipe and at 101.4 percent in the production of export goods.

The complex has increased its production capacity more than 20 percent by further perfecting all the production processes on a scientific and technical basis.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex went beyond its assignments 1.5 percent in pig iron, 3 percent in steel and 4 percent in rolled steel.

Mining Industry

The October plan was overfulfilled in the mining industrial domain, too.

The Anju District Coal Mining Complex surpassed its targets 8 percent in the gross industrial output value, 2 percent in capital tunnelling, 7.8 percent in pit concretizing and 5 percent in coal production. And the Kangdong District Coal Mining Complex topped its targets 10.3 percent in capital tunnelling, 8.1 percent in preparatory tunnelling and 12.9 percent in coal production.

The October targets were topped by far by the Tokchon District Coal Mining Complex, the Kujang District Coal Mining Complex, the Pukchang District Coal Mining Complex and the Musan Mining Complex.

The October assignments of the provincial mining administration were carried out at 114 percent in North Hwanghae Province, 112.1 percent in South Pyongan Province, 109.5 percent in South Hwanghae Province, 103.9 percent in Chagang Province and 100.5 percent in North Hamgyong Province.

Machine-Building

The Korean enterprises in the domain of the machine-building industry overfulfilled their October production plans.

The Ryongsong Machine Complex hit its October target at 108 percent.

The complex manufactured a 10,000-ton press and produced many modern compressors, crushers, pumps and other equipment for metal and mining industries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea in October.

The October commitments were also topped by the Rakwon Machine Complex, the Taean Heavy Machine Complex and the Mangyongdae Machine-Tool Plant.

Success in Transport

A vigorous increased transport drive is going on in Korea.

Nearly 20 million extra tons of freight were carried in the first ten months of this year in railway transport through the energetic "Drive for extra-haulage on schedule without accident to implement the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea."

The Sariwon Railway Administration fulfilled its yearly transport plan two months ahead of time. These days it is topping its daily quotas 30 percent.

The Pyongyang Locomotive Corps has already hit its goal of 2 million kilometre non-breakdown run for the year. In this period it obtained reserves of 190 locomotives through an extra haulage of 700,000 tons in 2,200 runs.

Seeing an important way of increased transport in the improvement of the organization and command of transport, the locomotive corps across the country meticulously plan this work to score successes.

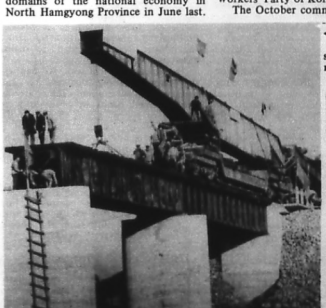
With the electrification of the Tokchon-Sinsong railway section, its transport capacity has risen 5 times and traffic capacity 8 times.

The transport volume has markedly risen with the completion of the broad gauge railway between Hamhung and Yongwang and electrification of lines for the exclusive use of a number of industrial establishments.

The transport workers under the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport are also increasing transport by intensifying the combined railway-motor-water communication.

Having hit the October target, they

(Continued on page 3)



◀ The construction site of the northern railway

Twenty-meter turning lathe at the Ryongsong Machine Complex

EDITORIAL

Anti-U.S. and Anti-"Government" Struggle Upsurging in Seoul

Recent anti-U.S. struggles for independence of the south Korean students are dealing a big blow at the Chon Du Hwan junta and are creating a political crisis. The Chon junta has been given a severe shock, as the struggles of students are developing from campus meetings or demonstrations into the occupation of U.S. and "government" facilities of the ruling party.

As is generally known, the United States Information Service building in Seoul was occupied by tens of students for several days in last May. This was followed by the seizure of the American Chamber of Commerce in Seoul and Bank of America in Pusan in November. Moreover, the building of the Central Political Training Institute of Chon's "Democratic Justice Party" in Seoul and the offices of the labor ministry in Suwon and Kwangju were occupied in November.

Besides, in November, students waged anti-U.S. and anti-"government" struggles in Seoul and other cities day after day. Newspapers in Japan said, "Guerrilla fighting on city streets began to occur frequently in November" and "the scale of occupation incidents is expanding gradually."

On Nov. 15, an office in Seoul of the labor ministry was occupied by students of Koryo University, and on Nov. 18, more than 190 students occupied the "training centre of the Democratic Justice Party." Students fought back with gasoline bombs and rocks as the riot police moved in to oust them.

In these struggles, the students shouted the following demands, "U.S. capital forcing death on the south Korean masses withdraw from south Korea!" "The U.S. must stop pressure for import liberalization!," "The U.S. supporting the Chon junta must go out from south Korea!," "Revise the dictatorial constitution!," "Abolish the evil labor law," "Let's overthrow the military-dictatorial regime" and "Release the arrested students!"

These demands reflect the intention and desire of the present south Koreans, who sharply condemn the Reagan administration for turning south Korea into a colony and a military base.

Meanwhile, the south Korean authorities, who are absorbed in prolonging their "political power," are making desperate efforts to suppress students' struggles, ignoring their demands.

The Chon junta is arresting students, and is trying some of them in murder cases, saying, "They are plotting against the government," and branding their acts as "guerrilla-style violent action," and "criminal act to benefit the north," in order to destroy students' struggles and to separate and isolate them from the broad masses supporting the students.

At the same time, the south Korean authorities have instructed a round-the-clock "emergency duty" to the police throughout south Korea, threatening the south Korean people with strict control, and putting a pall of terror over the whole country.

But as history has proved, the Chon junta can not break the fighting spirit of patriotism and justice of the students who have arisen in action for Korea's reunification and for social democracy, upholding the banner of anti-U.S. independence, however sharply the dictatorial group suppresses them. By so doing, it will be digging its own grave.

The Chon group should immediately stop oppressing the people including the students, release all the arrested patriots and imprisoned, guarantee freedom of political activity to them and step down from political power at once.

Pyongyang Koryo Hotel

Introduced here are photos of the newly built Pyongyang Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang. The 140-meter high hotel consists of twin tower-type 45-story buildings equipped with modern facilities. It accommodates more than 1,000 guests. Its total floor space is 84,000 square meters.

The Pyongyang Koryo Hotel was completed about two months ago on Changgwang Street in downtown Pyongyang, which is lined with new buildings. Since its completion a lot of foreign guests have stayed at this hotel with the Soviet delegation to the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation being its first guests.

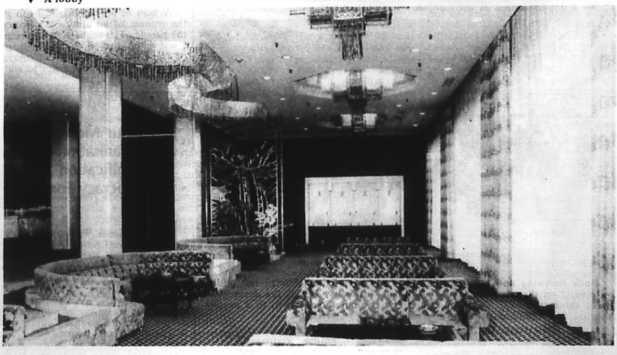
In addition, the 9th north-south Red Cross talks were held there, while the south Korean artistes and the homeland visiting group from the south stayed there as well.

Outer appearance of the hotel: the twin-tower buildings are connected on their 30th floors. The hotel is the highest building on Changgwang Street.

▲ A restaurant on the top floor which turns once an hour

A bed room ▶

▼ A lobby



(Continued from page 2)

are fulfilling their daily quotas for freight transport and traffic at 108 per cent in November.

Yearly transport plans have already been honored by the North Pyongan and South Hamgyong provincial transport administrations and the Pyongyang First Long-distance Auto Transport Corps.

The yearly target-hitters include many shipping stations including the Taedonggang and Manpo water transport stations.

Cholgisan-Hyongbong Line Completed

A Railway line between Cholgisan and Hyongbong in Tokchon District, South Pyongan Province, has been laid and opened to traffic.

With the completion of this railway project it has become possible to transport better coal produced at the Hyongbong Coal Mine to the Pukchang Thermal Power Station and various domains of the national economy, ensure better traffic conveniences for the coal miners and people there and improve their living conditions.

A meeting was held at Hyongbong Railway Station on November 18 to open the newly built railway line to traffic.

Grain Production

The cooperative farms of Korea are summing up the year's farming, having reaped rich crops again.

The Chongsan Cooperative Farm held a meeting for year-end account settlement and income distribution on Nov. 20 and shared out an average of 11.4 tons of grain and a sizable amount of cash to each household.

This year the cooperative farm raised the proportion of the comprehensive mechanization of farming by increasing the operation rate of more than 80 tractors, upwards of 100 rice transplanting machines and rice-seedling pulling machines, over 50 rice harvestors and other modern farming machines. This helped increase production while sharply cutting the manpower consumed per hectare.

The per hectare yield reached 9.5-10.4 tons at many plots.

The fourth workteam reaped 520 more kilograms of grain than last year from each hectare with 79 man-days' labor per hectare.

This year the farm overfulfilled the state plan on all indices.

Earlier, the Rihyon Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang Municipality, summed up the year's farming and distributed above 5 tons of grain and more than 2,400 won on an average in cash to each household.

This year's farming has proved very successful on the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, raising the per hectare grain yield to over 8.7 tons in rice and over 9.8 tons in maize.

Over 10 tons of grain was harvested from each hectare in many paddy fields and 12 tons at maximum in some fields.

The production of vegetables, meat, fruits, etc. is also rich.

The farm has fulfiled its yearly plan at 107.3 percent in grain, 103.5 percent in vegetables, 118 percent in meat and 100.3 percent in fruits.

A meeting for year end account settlement and income distribution was held on November 15 on the farm where an average of 6.5 tons of grain and 6,600 won were shared out to each member household.

Students Denounce Dictatorship, Call for Release of Arrested Students

In an ever-expanding students' protest action to demand "constitutional" revision and overthrow of the dictatorial regime, more than 1,000 students from 6 universities gathered at Seoul National University on November 20 to wage a sit-in strike to demand release of all the 191 students who had been arrested after participating in the occupation of the training center of the ruling "Democratic Justice Party", south Korean papers said on Nov. 21.

On Nov. 19, some 700 students of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, about 70 students of the Ryongin Branch of the university and some 100 students of Kukmin University staged an anti-"government" demonstration, calling for release of the students.

Meanwhile, about 1,500 students from 10 universities in Seoul held on Nov. 20 a protest rally at Seoul National University, which turned into a sit-in at the library from 5 p.m. in protest against the arrest of the students who joined in a protest action against the "DJP" training center, according to foreign reports from Seoul.

Some 800 students from 8 universities in Seoul including Seoul National, Korea and Yonsei universities staged an on-campus demonstration calling for an end to the dictatorship, distributing anti-"government" leaflets, according to a report of Dong-A Ilbo.

That day, around 2 p.m. some 100 students from 5 universities including Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei, Sogang and Sung Kyung Kwan universities turned out to stage a street demonstration near Shinpyonghwa Market (new peace market) to denounce the dictatorship, chanting anti-"government" slogans, according to south Korean papers.

On the same day around noon, some 500 students of Hanyang University held an on-campus gathering and then staged a demonstration at the campus, shouting "Down with the Dictatorial Regime."

They fought a three-hour long demonstration, hurling stones at riot police, the papers said.

At around 3:10 p.m. some 150 students of Chungang University gathered to hold a meeting to realize "Samminism" for the masses, democracy and nation and staged an on-campus demonstration, chanting anti-"government slogans such as "Abolish the fascist constitution" and "Down with Chon Du Hwan".

A similar anti-"government" demonstration was waged by some 200 students of Hongik University in Seoul.

Meanwhile, some 500 students from 7 normal schools teachers training faculties of 7 universities in the Kyonin (Seoul and Inchon) district gathered to hold an on-campus meeting to demand realization of Sammin education, according to reports from Seoul.

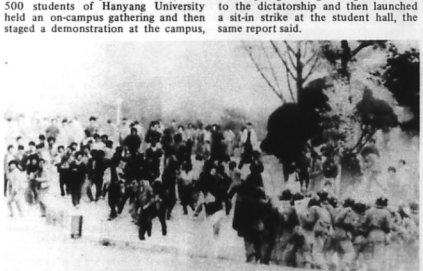
On November 26, some 400 students from Yonsei University and about 200 students from Ewha Women's University once again rose up in an anti-"government" protest action.

In the afternoon that day, some 400 students staged an anti-"government" demonstration after holding a gathering to call for the release of the students arrested in connection with the "DJP" facility seizure and to demand "constitutional" revision of south Korea, according to foreign reports from Seoul.

They fiercely fought with tear-gas firing police when they tried to get out of the campus, the reports said.

The students staged a sit-in strike as they were prevented from waging street demonstration.

Meanwhile, some 200 students from Ewha Women's University held an on-campus gathering calling for an end to the dictatorship and then launched a sit-in strike at the student hall, the same report said.



Rock throwing anti-"government" demonstrators fight helmeted riot police on Nov. 2 on the campus of Seoul National University. During the demonstrations, three students and two policemen were injured and taken to a nearby hospital. (AP Radiophoto)

New Suppressive Order Against Students

The south Korean police headquarters issued an emergency order to the police throughout south Korea to enter into an "indefinite emergency duty posture" with the "general mobilization of armed forces" from November 22 to cope with the struggle of students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

That day the south Korean home minister insulted the struggle of students, calling it a "riotous-action" and "disturbance of order" and describing it as an "act benefiting the enemy" and threatened that "it would be rooted out at any cost" and "be decisively dealt with."

Meanwhile, the Chon Junta on November 18 issued a "special alert order" to the police throughout south Korea.

In this order the authorities instructed the police to increase the permanent posts of guard force from the present 17 to 50 and tighten guards of all the "district party" buildings of the "Democratic Justice Party" and its public institutions, the U.S. Embassy and other foreign embassies, legations, banks, firms and press organs.

51 Student Organizations Joined in Anti-"Govt." Struggles Since September

A total of 51 anti-"government" student organizations formed at 18 universities in Seoul alone during the second semester of this year, according to a report by the Seoul metropolitan police headquarters on November 26.

Most of the student organizations aim at the protection of the people's fundamental rights and the establishment of a democracy and a self-reliant national economy.

The Korea Times said on November 27, "Each of the universities has in common a committee struggling for the revision of the present constitutions."

They included eight organizations established by Seoul National University students, five by Korea University students and four by Sung Kyung Kwan University and Sogang University students, respectively.

In September and October this year, demonstrations occurred on 350 occasions involving a total of 75,000 students from 71 universities, according to a Jiji Press report from Seoul on Nov. 5.

In November alone, more than 200 students occupied several official buildings of the United States in south Korea and the ruling "DJP", including the American Chamber of Commerce in Seoul and the "New Village Movement" central headquarters on Nov. 4, the Bank of America in Pusan on Nov. 13 and the central political training institute of "DJP" on Nov. 18.

These actions show signs of preconceived planning and tactical coordination among schools by student organizations.

"Chon's End Will Be Tragic": President Of ITF

Koreans' paper published in Canada "New Korea Times" carried an interview of its reporter with Choe Hong Hui, President of the International Taegwondo Federation.

Recalling that there was no real August 15 event in south Korea, he said: "Chon Du Hwan dare not mention Japan's aggression or criticize it."

Predicting the fate of the Chon Du Hwan "regime", he said: Chon Du Hwan's end will be tragic, as he committed a big crime – the massacre of Kwangju citizens.

Saying that the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea in Pyongyang were a grand event, Choe Hong Hui stated:

A man of soldier origin, I can guess the morale of an army by a glance at the parade of its soldiers. In this respect, I was astonished at the sky-high spirits of the people's army. It demonstrated to the full its resolution not to allow a foreign invasion again.

Choe Hong Hui, President of the International Teagwondo Federation warned in an interview with "New Korea Times" published in Canada that Chon's end will be tragic, as he has committed a big crime – the massacre of Kwangju citizens.

Labour Movement Organisation for Reunification and Democracy Formed

The "National Workers' Committee to Win a Constitution for the People, Democracy and National Unification," a joint struggle organization of south Korean workers, was inaugurated, according to a report.

The committee was formed early in October at a meeting of representatives of the Inchon Regional Council of the Workers Welfare Council, the Seoul Federation of Workers' Movement, the General Federation of Christian Workers and other south Korean labor movement organizations.

It set itself the following targets of struggle:

We will fight, not retreating an inch, till the day when outside forces and the military dictatorial "regime" are completely swept off this land.

We will wage a daring struggle to win a constitution for the people, democracy and national unification.

We will fight till the day we will win democratic rights, people's right to existence and national reunification by the efforts of the people.

5 Dissidents Arrested on "Instigation" Charges

Five dissident figures have been arrested on alleged charges of "joining and inciting" a student rally, the Korea Times reported on Nov. 24.

They are charged with having participated in the Nov. 21 rally at Seoul National University.

The five arrested were three officials from the Council for Promotion of Democracy, a female official of the New Korea Democratic Party and a member of a dissident body. The sixth person, also a CPD official, is being sought by police, the report said.

According to the court warrants against them, Kim Byung O, vice secretary General of the CPD, made "agitative remarks" before the protesting students, denouncing the junta of Gen. Chon and the "constitution" as "facsist".

Kim is also blamed for "having taken the lead" in chanting such anti-"government" slogans as "Down with the military dictatorship", the paper said.

According to the Korea Times, judge Li Chae Hong of the Seoul criminal court said that their activities were judged to be in violation of "the law governing assemblies and demonstrations."

National Forum for Constitutional Changes Held in Seoul

A national forum on the issue of "constitution" revision was held on November 21 in front of Seoul National University's library with more than 2,000 students from major universities in Seoul, opposition dissidents, citizens and parents attending, according to a mass-circulation Dong-A Ilbo report on November 22.

The meeting, called the "Grand Forum for National Debate on Revision of the Constitution", began at 1 p.m., following an overnight sit-in at the library by students from 10 different schools.

Calling the present "constitution" in south Korea "fascist" one, the participants strongly demanded its abolition.

They adopted an "action programmes of the National Federation of Student Associations" which was formed last April, comprising student bodies at 71 universities.

They also decided in the debate to carry out a signature collection campaign for the "constitution" revision, a fund-raising drive for release of detained students who occupied the "training center of the DJP", a protest phone call movement, a campaign to distribute leaflets, street demonstrations and class boycott on November 27 throughout south Korea.

Police enclosed the campus by deploying some 1,000 plainclothesmen and riot police to prevent the entry outsiders.

Fifty-nine delegates from 23 universities and tens of dissident figures who had received invitation were unable to attend the forum.

About 2,000 people, mainly students, strongly demanded revision of the south Korean "constitution", denouncing it as fascist on November 21 at a forum held in Seoul National University.

The rally at the Acropolis Plaza was attended by a number of dissident figures including members of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party.

Among the non-student participants were Kim Pyong O, deputy secretary of the CPD; Ms. Han Yong Ae, chief of the NKDP Human Rights Bureau; Soh Ho Sok, chief of the CPD Human Right Bureau and "constitution"-revision campaigner Li Hyop.

Police arrested the above four. Reportedly, Kim made a remark against the present "constitution" before the attendants and Ms. Han denounced the recent torture of the arrested Korea University student Hoh In Hoe and dissident Kim Kun Tae.

The forum was led by 4 students including O Su Jin, Chairman of the National Federation of Student Associations. O is wanted by police for his alleged role in the recent seizure of the training institute of the "DJP".

First AIDS Patient Found In Seoul

An AIDS patient was founded at Itewon or Tongduchon City, Seoul, for the first time in south Korea and the health authorities and the U.S. army stationed in south Korea had launched an all-out fact finding search on gays condition around this area, according to south Korean papers.

The authorities are trying to find south Korean employees worming at gay bars around the area who had personal contacts with American soldiers stationed in south Korea, Chungang Ilbo said on November 9.

He was forcibly sent to the United States after being found to be an AIDS patient, the paper said.

The paper also said that 54 homosexuals were subjected to serum diagnosis as they had possibilities of having contracted the disease.

Earlier, AIDS symptoms were found among workers at the Tongduchon military village during a mass health examination conducted for employees in the district, according to another report from Seoul.

One of them was an woman working at a beauty parlor at the village.

The south Korean health authorities are conducting a two-month long follow-up for her for fear of AIDS expansion to other areas, the paper added.

Koreans in U.S. Urge Washington to Stop Assistance to Seoul

The Democratic Koreans United in the Americas, an organization of Koreans in the United States, held an annual meeting in October, according to "New Korea Times," a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada.

The meeting decided to promote the bonds and relations of cooperation with the forces engaged in the national reunification movement at home and abroad.

It maintained that an end should be put to the U.S. assistance to the south Korean military dictatorial "regime" and declared "the Democratic Koreans United in the Americas has had many difficulties over the past years in their efforts to bring democracy to south Korea and achieve the reunification of the divided country. But it is resolved to hold fast to the line and orientation of its movement, not yielding to them."

The meeting vowed to invigorate the movement for national reunification and movement for the democratization of the south Korean society in the future.

"To the Conscience of The World" (4)

—Voice of 700 Inhabitants of Onsan Suffering from Heavy Metal Pollution—

(Continued from the previous issue)

First-arrival thirty persons

When we broadcasted people in the village to gather at Ijinli (village of 430 persons), 50 to 60 people gathered at once and they appealed their illnesses. One man said, "when poisonous gases blow in summer, we can hardly breathe even with all the doors and windows closed. Then, I have a headache and feel dizzy." And Mrs. Oklyeon Park (59) said, "This morning, the lead of this village announced that he would receive thirty of patients by order of arrival. Then I went there, but he said that he would take patients of 20 to 50 year-old age people, so I could not receive the medical care and came home. How can there be a case like this? No one care that old-men like us die. With more than one hundred patients here, it does not make any sense to take only first-30 patients. Is this a muster of army?" And she continued, "three years ago, I started to have a terrible head-ache and to have swollen and could not use my back. I went to the hospital and the doctor told me that it was neuralgia. Although I received medical care, it didn't help me much but to spend much money."

She begged that such oldmen like her also get some medical care. Many people in the village appealed for neuralgia and skin diseases. Sojeo Lee (71), an oldman, said to us in an excited voice, "I am very ill, too. It does not matter that oldmen like us die, but what about children? who is going to take the responsibility? Company? Government? If they are not going to take the responsibility, then let all of us die and not live through this pain. In order for a nation to prosper, people should be healthy. "You should all think hard about this, too." Mrs. Bongsun Lee (49), who has been a woman diver for seaweed for more than twenty years, said. "There is no way for us to live these days. To women divers for seaweed like us, the sea is our life. If the sea dies, we die, too. A few years ago, we could catch oysters and top-shell at 3 or 6 meters deep. But now, we cannot find them at 12 meters deep. And one time one side of sea urchins was rotten. Oysters are full of green heavy metals. Once, when I was selling oysters, a lady asked me if they are polluted oysters. When I heard that, I put them away to the rubbish and ran away. Before the factories were established, Onsan Bay used to be a called 'a golden sea', but now, it is 'a dead sea'." She took a deep sigh. Many of other people appealed for pain, and their symptoms were similar.

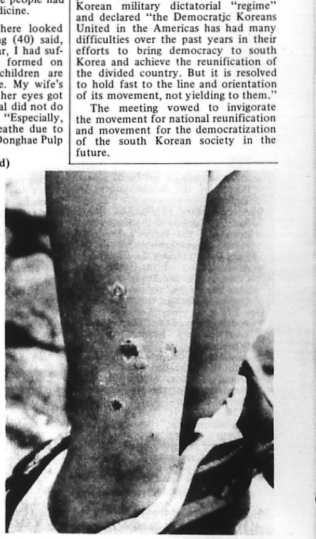
The same prescriptions regardless of the symptoms

Next day, on 12-th of March, we went to Dangweolli early morning where Donglae Pulp Factory lies. When we went to the house of man who came to meet us, the chief of the police station was on the phone with the chief of the intelligence bureau. Among the 1,256 people in this village, confirmed patients of neuralgia, skin disease, and eye disease were as many as 137 people. Miss Sunseon Jeong (16) had her legs paralyzed. Even many children and students had skin diseases.

Just at that time, the health center was giving the medical care so we went. Already there were about forty or fifty patients there. The doctor there was giving a prescription to a patient after listening to his symptom. Then, there was a man protesting in a loud voice. "I will not accept this medicine prescribed in this way. The problem is not going to be solved by these pills, not until the fundamental cause gets resolved." He ran out to the door. We asked the doctor what the components of that medicine were. He answered that they were Aspirin, Steroid 75mg (a medicine for skin disease), Holloccen (a pain-killer), Norumo (a digestive) and Vitamin C. Most of the people had almost same prescribed medicine.

Many of the people there looked miserable. Mr. Jibok Jeong (40) said, "Since October of last year, I had suffered from the red spots formed on whole body. My three children are suffering from skin disease. My wife's eyes got red and pains in her eyes got worse. Going to the hospital did not do any good." He continued, "Especially, in summer, we cannot breathe due to polluted air coming from Donghae Pulp Factory."

(To be continued)



Elementary school-boy who is suffering from serious skin disease.

Korean Scholar Here Finds a Clue to Solution of Food Problem

Together with an explosive population increase in the world, the food crisis is assuming increasingly serious proportions. Scholars in the world are trying hard to find an effective solution to this problem. Recently, a Korean scholar in Japan, Hyon Sung Bae, discovered a photosynthesis additive which leads to an increase in agricultural output without a further expansion of arable land, making a contribution to the solution of food problem.

Dr. Hyon Sung Bae, 50, was born in 1935. He majored in chemistry at the department of science of Osaka Municipal University. After graduation from the university, he took a graduate course there. Around that time, he became a member of the Society of Korean Scientists and Engineers in Japan, and was enthusiastically engaged in study for his fatherland.

But, his life in these days was by no means easy. He had to live on part time jobs for his living. It was not rarely that he thought of moving to a private university where he could work as a professor or taking a job in a private enterprise.

However, his first visit to the DPRK in '74 became a turning point in his life. He made a firm resolve at that time to contribute to the construction of his fatherland through his work.

In 1965, he took a decorate in science, and in 1979 was conferred a decorate in chemistry by the DPRK.

"Despite financial difficulties, I managed to overcome all the hardships in continuing my research, thanks to the scholarship from the DPRK and its deep trust to and expectations of me", he said.

He moved to the agricultural department of the University of Tokyo 12 years ago, and began research work there on the acceleration of photosynthesis 8 years ago.

He switched his major from chemistry to agriculture. "But, above all, what encouraged me most is that I am a Korean", he stressed. "I think there is something which only Koreans can do. We are never so-called rootless people. We can utilize our position as Koreans in Japan for the sake of our fatherland".

Dr. Hyon now serves as a senior researcher with the Society of Korean Scientists and Engineers in Japan and are training 2 graduates from Korea University (sole institute for a higher education of Korean residents in Japan) as his successor.

"It will be in the near future that they will attain far greater accomplishments than I did on the basis of my research", he added.

Discovery to Accerelate Photosynthesis

Hyon Sung Bae, 50, Korean scholar in Japan Nov. 3 was honored with a newly established prize by the Phytochemistry Control Institute for his discovery of "cholin chloride, and its affinity" and a series of his research results, concerning the acceleration of photosynthesis of vegetables which was revealed in his thesis "the Research of Chemical Controls of Photosynthesis".

The phytochemistry Control Institute was founded 20 years ago as the first of its kind in the world, and the prize was newly established this year.

Photosynthesis means synthesis of complex organic substances, especially carbohydrates, from carbon dioxide, water, and inorganic salts, using sunlight as the source of energy and chlorophyle as a catalyst.

In other words, it would make a great contribution to human kind if a means of accelerating photosynthesis is discovered.

The acceleration of photosynthesis which is related with agricultural output, has remained unsolved for a long time though it was a key to increase agricultural output in the limited land.

The acceleration of photosynthesis is important to save the world from the food crisis.

So, the discovery of Dr. Hyon in the field which has remained untapped so far will greatly contribute to mankind's welfare.

Dr. Hyon who has been engaged in study in the past 8 years at the biochemistry laboratory of the agricultural department of the University of Tokyo, discovered that choline chloride, known mainly as a feed additive, a sort of vitamin B, can accerelate photosynthesis and increase the production of crops per unit area.

At first, he set out to develop an accurate and easy way of evaluating photosynthetic capacity and established a new evaluation method with the use of Protoplast and oxygen electrodes.

Then, he found that choline chloride and its compounds are effective accerelating phtosynthesis.

Through several experiments, it was confirmed that the output of onions can be increased 60%, that of sweet potatoes 25%, respectively.

Its effectiveness has been certified by the growth control examination committee of the Japan Plant Control Study Association and the preparation is expected to be put on the market in the near future.

Dr. Hyon Sung Bae at his laboratory office

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to DPRK

(Oct. 25-31)

Oct. 25

- A sports delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Slobodan Filipovic, President of the Physical Culture Union of Yugoslavia.
- A delegation of the Union of Composers and Musicologists of the GDR headed by Secretary Heinz Weitsen Dorf, Keith Bennett, British Delegate for the Study of the Juche Idea and Editor of the British paper Asian Times.
- A delegation of Hakikat Enkulab Saur, the organ of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic party of Afghanistan, headed by First Deputy Editor Zakher Tanin.
- A delegation of the University of Colombia for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Professor of Medellin University Gabriel Gomez Ochoa.

Oct. 27

- A delegation of the Chinese Architectural Society headed by Huang Wenguan.
- A Chinese delegation of Art and Education headed by Gao Yin, Deputy Director of the Educational Department of the Ministry of Culture of China.

Oct. 28

- A delegation of the Free German Youth Organisation headed by Eberhard Aurich, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth Organisation.
- A delegation of the GDR Chamber of Technique.

Oct. 29

- A Chinese delegation of Cultural Officials headed by Mou Geng, Vice Director of the National Culture Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

Oct. 31

- An education delegation of Thailand headed by Prachuab Kambunratana, Inspector General of the Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education of Thailand.
- A Shandong Provincial Friendship delegation of China headed by Lu Hong, Deputy Governor of the Shandong Provincial People's Government.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

(Oct. 1–31)

Oct. 1

- A Trade Union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions for a visit to attend the 37th Meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Union in USSR.

Oct. 2

- A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by General Director Chu Hyong Ok for a visit to Bulgaria.
- A Korean delegation headed by Li Sang Tae, Vice Minister of Culture and Art and Vice Chairman of the DPRK National Committee of UNESCO for a visit to Bulgaria.

Oct. 5

- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Guk Tae, Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee for a visit to attend the 8th Congress of the French Socialist Party.

Oct. 14

- A delegation of the Korean Democratic Women's Union headed by Kang Gwan Son, Vice Chairman of its Central Committee for a visit to China.

Oct. 16

- The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK headed by its Head Chong Chun Hwan for a visit to the USSR.
- Delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sun Hui, Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee for a visit to the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Oct. 17

- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Li Yong Su for a visit to the USSR.

Oct. 19

- A Korean Forestry delegation headed by Kim Yong Hwa, Vice Ministry of Forestry, to visit to the USSR.
- A delegation of the Transport and Fishery Workers Trade Union of the DPRK to attend the 9th Conference of the Trade Unions International of Transport Workers scheduled in Czechoslovakia.
- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee for a visit to Switzerland, France and Greece.
- A state quality control workers delegation headed by Choe Gwang Rae, Vice Chairman of the State Quality Control Commission, to the First Conference of Quality Control Organizations in the Asian-Pacific Region and the Third Asian-Pacific Regional Conference for Quality Control held in China.
- A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee to the International Peace Conference on the Asian-Pacific Region held in Australia.

Oct. 21

- The second Korean friendship visiting group headed by Kim Si Bong, Vice Chairman of the Ryanggang Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee for a visit to China.

Oct. 22

- A delegation of Minju Choson headed by Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kim Gwang Su for a visit to China.

Oct. 23

- A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Jong Gun for a visit to Cuba and Nicaragua.
- A DPRK invention exhibition delegation headed by Kim Ung Ho, Vice Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology for a visit to Bulgaria.
- A delegation of the University of National Economy headed by Vice President Han In Ho for a visit to the USSR.

Oct. 29

- A delegation of public health of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Ik, Vice Minister of Public Health for a visit to attend the Fifth Meeting of the Public Health Ministers of Southeast Asian Countries of the World Health Organization scheduled in Sri Lanka.

Oct. 30

- A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Nam Jae Hwan, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the league for a visit to attend the Fifth Congress of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth.
- A Korean Youth Art Troupe headed by Hyong Sok, Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth for a visit to attend the Youth Art Festival of the Non-Aligned and Developing Countries slated in India.
- A Korean delegation of public health headed by Pak Myong Bin, Minister of Public Health for a visit to Hungary.

Oct. 31

- A delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by Vice Chairman Kim Hak U for a visit to Mongolia.

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Boxers Overthrow Japanese

A selected Korean highschool boxing team swept its Japanese counterpart, the Japanese Tokyo selected team with a score of 8 to 2.

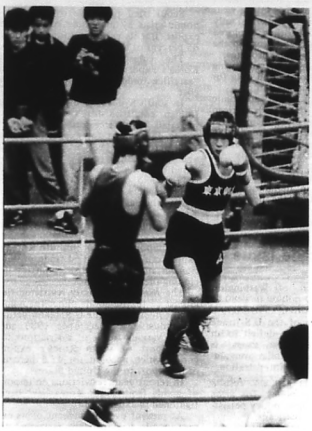
The Forth Friendship Inter-High Boxing Match between the all Korean highschool selected team and the selected Tokyo team sponsored by the Boxing Association of Korean Residents in Japan was held on Nov. 17 in Tokyo.

The annual boxing match began 3 years ago to deepen mutual understanding and friendship between Korean and Japanese highschool students.

The Korean team from Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima Korean highschools faught the Japanese team from Sundai Gakuen, Teikyo Hachioji, Toshima Jitusgyo, and other schools.

Ten boxers selected by both sides fought in each class. The newly established prize, the "most excellent boxer" title went to Korean boy, Kim Tong Yang (Hiroshima Korean High School), the "excellent boxer" title to Japanese boy Hashimoto Masashi (Sundai Gakuen).

As a result, the Korean side holds an advantage over the Japanese side with a total score of 3 wins and one draw, counting from the first match three years ago.



Korean side defeated its Japanese counterpart with a score of 8 to 2 at the 4th Friendship Inter-High Boxing Match.

Food Culture in Korea

(3) DECAY OF TEA

Buddhism influenced people's life in various respects. Food culture in Korea was no exception in this respect. Buddhism prohibited meat-eating, while encouraged tea-drinking.

Tea was originally produced in East Asia, especially in mountain regions in the southern parts of a region from India to China. It was introduced into Korea together with Buddhism. In 828, Tae Ryon who went to China under the Tang dynasty as head of a mission brought back seeds of tea with him.

They were sown on Mt. Chili by order of the then king Hung Dok, and since then tea plants had been widely cultivated by temples around the area.

In the period of Shilla, tea was used in the connection with Buddhism. Tea was placed before the tablet of the deceased in religious services.

Though tea was enjoyed only by the privileged such as priests who lived in seclusion in mountains, the nobility and scholars, it became widespread as Buddhism prospered in the Koryo era. As demand for tea increased, temples started producing and dealing in tea. In the Koryo era, temples were engaged in various businesses ranging from production of vegetables and wines to their sale. These businesses were run by "po" a kind of cooporative organ belonging to the temple and made big profits in those days, though its original purpose was to manage the affairs of temples.

In the meantime, various kinds of tea wares were also invented together with the spread of the cult of tea. The refined Koryo celadon shows well the excellent technique of pottery-making and how popular was tea-drinking in that period.

It is evident that Japan was also influenced by Korea in this respect, because Japanese tea wares bore some likeness to those in Korea.

But tea-drinking declined around the 14th century.

First of all, it was difficult to grow tea trees on Korean soil because tea was originally from India with a warmer climate.

In other words, Korea wasn't fully equipped with natural conditions favorable for the growth of tea-trees.

Secondly, the Li dynasty (1392–1905) thoroughly expelled all political forces associated with Buddhism and substituted Confucianism for Buddhism as a government principle.

Thirdly, temples were broken down, and priests were regarded as dregs of society. Naturally, tea business, which had prospered together with Buddhism, couldn't but collapse.

Fourthly, tea was lacking in popularity, because it was monopolized by few privileged people such as priests or nobles. In other words, it was not regarded as a necessity of life but as a kind of extravagancy. Most people were concerned about their daily meals and could not afford to enjoy tea-drinking.

In addition, another reason could be cited for the decay of tea-drinking. In Korean diet, people take in a large amount of water from their side dishes. For example, they eat Kimchi (Korean water pickles), and a large bowl of soup. So people didn't feel a special need for drinking tea.

In this way, green tea disappeared from the Korean diet, but "medicated drink" or "medicated tea" came into being instead.

People turned from such "table luxuries" as green tea to a more healthy drink as "medicated drink", containing ingredients such as ginseng.

Tea wares in Koryo era, tea cup and pot

Editorial Council Meeting of "Review of Sports"

The ninth editorial council meeting of "Review of Sports", the organ journal of sports committee of friendly armies, which opened in Pyongyang closed on Nov. 21 after a successful discussion of the questions on the agenda.

It was attended by the Soviet, Bulgarian and Cuban delegations, Czechoslovak delegate, the GDR and Hungarian delegations, Mongolian delegate, Polish delegation, Angolan delegate, delegation of Mozambique and delegation of the DPRK.

It summed up the contents of the journal "Review of Sports" published in the past and discussed a series of matters for improving the editing direction, form and method printing in the future.

An opening address was made by Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Hwang Chol San.

He said that the editorial council meeting which is held every year according to long-term program till 1990 of the sports committee of friendly armies has made it a tradition to exchange with each other and learn from the successes and experiences gained in unit sports and special sports of the armies of the member nations.

Exchanged there were successes and experiences gained in the use of the journal by member nations of the sports committee of the friendly armies and in the sports at the units and specialized sports within the armies and decided the content and form of the journal "Review of Sports" No. 1 to be published next year.

A resolution supporting the proposal of the DPRK that the 1988 Olympic Games be cohosted by the north and the south of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

Viktor Gorbatko, Chairman of the Presidium of the Sports Committee of friendly armies, made a report on the contents of the journal "Review of Sports" which was published from 1982 and the activity of the editorial council.

The speakers said that the meeting marked an important occasion on strengthening friendship and unity among the member nations of the sports committee of the friendly armies.

(Continued from page 6)

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and For. Countries (Oct. 2-31)

Oct. 2

* A protocol of the 18th Meeting of the Standing Subcommittee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the DPRK-USSR Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee

Oct. 4

* A protocol of the Second Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic Joint Committee of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Oct. 11

* The 1985-1986 plan of cooperation between the foreign ministries of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic
* An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Oct. 14

* A 1986-1990 agreement on the delivery of commodities and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic

Oct. 15

* A long-term agreement on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the DPRK and the Romanian Socialist Republic till 2000

Oct. 17

* A protocol of the Sixth Meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee and a 1986-1990 agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the governments of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic

Oct. 21

* A 1986-1990 plan for cooperation in sciences between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
* A trade protocol between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Oct. 21

* An agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Science and Technology and the Presidium of the Chamber of Technique of the German Democratic Republic

Oct. 28

* A protocol of sports cooperation and exchange for 1986 between the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and the Physical Culture Union of Yugoslavia

Oct. 31

* A 1986-1987 working plan for cooperation in science and education between the University of Science of the DPRK and the University of Science and Technology of China

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun on Int'l Issues

Here are summaries of Rodong Sinmun comments on the international issues which have drawn the special attention from the world public.

The seven articles dealing with U.S. trade issue, South African commotion, "Yasukuni Shrine" visit, etc. along with the south Korean economy appeared in November issues of the organ paper of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On "Espionage Prevention Law" in Japan

What do the Japanese seek through the enactment of the "law"? It is to suppress the press activities and anti-war, peace movement critical of the aggressive military and diplomatic policy of Washington and Tokyo under the pretext of "keeping state secrets," by branding them as "espionage activities". In other words, it is aimed to blindfold and gag people and stuff their ears by brandishing the sword of fascism, threaten and blackmail the democratic forces with prison and gallows and uproot social elements opposed to the militarization and war of aggression. Herein lies the dangerous nature of the "law".

Lurking behind the Japanese schemes to hurriedly enact the "law" is the demand of the Americans for their war strategy.

While seeking world supremacy, the Americans have stepped up the preparations to start another war in Asia with Japan as a nuclear forward base. The Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are forced to be automatically involved into a war started by the U.S.

Along with the intensified military integration between the United States and Japan and their war preparations, it has become necessary for them to introduce nuclear weapons, move and deploy combat units, hasten arms buildup, and hold military exercises, etc. in secret. Further, it has become urgent for Washington and Tokyo to stamp out the anti-war, peace forces, the main obstacle to the participation of Japan in war.

The projected "espionage prevention law" constitutes an important part of the establishment of a war footing along with the "wartime legislation" aimed at executing the U.S.-Japan joint operation.

The revival of fascism and the establishment of a war footing in Japan pose a grave threat to the independence and peace in Asian countries. This makes it incumbent upon the Asian people and the rest of the world people to heighten vigilance. **(Nov. 25)**

On "Yasukuni Shrine" Visit

The official visit of the top executive of Japan and his government ministers to the "Yasukuni Shrine" reveals their militarism-oriented policy and revanchist attitude of aggression.

The statement of the Japanese Cabinet asserting that their official visit was not for restoring the honour of the war criminals but for "paying tribute to fallen soldiers in general" is one aimed to lull public opinion at home and abroad.

The "Yasukuni Shrine" is a seat of Japanese militarist ideological propaganda.

With no pretext can the Japanese government authorities conceal the true intention of their top executive's official visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine."

The Japanese prime minister and government ministers paid an official visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" on August 15, the very day when the Japanese imperialists surrendered 40 years ago.

Lurking behind this is a wicked design of the Japanese government. This shows that it has no will to repent of Japan's past woven with aggression, war, plunder and murder but to paint Tojo and other top war criminals as heroes, revive their departed spirits and place Japan under a militarist rule just like the "great empire of Japan" to step forward again along the road of overseas expansion.

The Japanese must lend an ear to public opinion at home and abroad and cool their heads overheated with a militarist ambition. **(Nov. 17)**

On Yurchenko Affair

The United States, the ringleader of international terrorism, kidnapped Yurchenko to use him as a political victim for its anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaign.

The United States employed every despicable means against Yurchenko to achieve its dirty political purpose.

The American CIA's inhumane torture, threat, blackmail and deception, however, failed to break Yurchenko's will.

The abduction of Yurchenko is an overt expression of the U.S. anti-Soviet policy, a vicious terrorism against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and a hideous crime wantonly violating human rights and international law.

With the truth of the kidnap revealed, the true color of the United States, the chieftain of international terrorism, has been fully laid bare. **(Nov. 23)**

On Israel's "Peace Proposal"

(In response to the proposal by Israeli prime minister Peres which stipulates placing the West Bank of the Jordan under the joint control of Israel and Jordan.)

Israel's claim on its continued control on the internal security of the West Bank of Jordan is little short of the manifestation of its intention to stay on in the area, refusing to get out of it.

This proposal is a crafty ruse of the Israeli aggressors to dupe world opinion into believing that they are making a sort of effort for Middle East peace and another malicious offensive for stifling obliterating the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

This scheme of the Israeli Zionists met with full support and response of the Americans.

The United States is putting pressure on Jordan to accept Israel's proposal and resorting to unscrupulous manoeuvres to ostracise the PLO.

The "peace proposal" of Israel aimed at removing the PLO is no more than a paper plan evading the solution of the basic problem for the settlement of the Middle East issue.

The core of the Middle East problem is the Palestinian problem and PLO is the direct party concerned with it.

The rejection of the PLO by the United States and Israel indicates that, for all their loud talk about "Middle East peace", they are, in fact, utterly indifferent to a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, but only seek an aggression and intervention policy in this region. **(Nov. 18)**

On South African Commotion

The Americans are bent on nursing the strength of the South African racists to bar the independent development of the African countries and maintain and expand their domination over the region.

It is an open secret that most of the weapons of all kinds including tanks, planes and guns used by the South African racists against the peoples of African frontline countries, Namibia and South Africa were supplied by the Americans or were manufactured with their help.

More than 150 kinds of weapons and military equipment produced by the munition plant of the South African racists are manufactured with Washington's active aid and cooperation.

The Americans zealously help them not only in the production of ordinary weapons but also in that of chemical and germ weapons.

In an attempt to manufacture a weapon for destroying "human race", they are making researches into a virus not harmful to the white, but fatal only to the Africans and other "colored races", at a top-secret laboratory in the northern region of Transvaal province.

Now the Americans are transferring to racists even technology and data for nuclear weapon production.

They are talking about economic "sanctions" against the South African facists, afraid of the pressure of world opinion. But in fact they render an active economic help to the South African racists, overtly and covertly.

Facts prove that Washington is the "patron" of the racists, zealously defending the latter in defiance of the unanimous demand of the peoples of the world progressive countries. **(Nov. 21)**

On U.S. Trade Issue

The trade deficit of Washington leaped from $25,300 million in 1980 to $123,300 million in 1984.

The downhill run of the U.S. trade and jumping of its trade deficit to an astronomical figure these years, is chiefly ascribable to the dollar overvaluation policy of the U.S. administration.

Its widening trade gap also results from the budgetary policy for arms buildup and high interest policy persistenly pursued by the Americans.

Meanwhile, Western countries increased the international competitive power of their commodities by an export subsidy policy. This has driven the United States into a worse strait.

These factors have slashed the competitive power of the U.S. commodities and sharply boosted its deficit. In consequence, several thousand enterprises have closed their doors and millions of people lost their jobs.

With trade imbalance growing acute as years go by to have a grave influence on the overall socio-economic life, the Americans are now clinging tighter to protectionism to straighten it out. **(Nov. 24)**

(Continued from page 1)

"Especially among intellectuals, his popularity is almost at the zero level..."

The Washington Post said as follows: "... interviews with many Koreans and foreign observers in recent months suggest that his personal support is shallow. They cite as reasons the continuing suppression of dissent, a series of financial scandals that have touched his personal family and officials in his government and Chun's own stiff and often autocratic behavior.

"One foreign diplomat summed it up more succinctly. 'Chun is out of the military, and he has never had legitimacy. He has not won popularity. He has not listened to people. He has no real followers. He is not a political leader.'" (The Washington Post, Dec. 1, 1983.)

More recently, International Herald Tribune carried a Los Angeles Times article which said: "A Western diplomat, who requested anonymity, said, 'Chun lacks a strategic plan and has no political ability, so when things got heated up, the only thing left to fall back on was the hard-line approach.'" (International Herald Tribune, Oct. 2, 1985)

A Japanese critic who is well versed in the south Korean military has another view.

"It has been rumored in Seoul that political change is likely in the near future in south Korea. People say that the military is divided into three groups—Chun's supporters, the group who support the policy of the New Korea Democratic Party and the hard-line group who wish to see a speedy cleaning of the whole system," he said.

An American businessman who makes frequent visits to Seoul told the reporter, "Anyway, political risk is rising sharply in south Korea as seen in a series of seizures of government and U.S. offices. The political crisis, the economic slowdown and social unrest may lead Chon to his end."

On S. Korean Export Crisis

The serious export crisis of south Korea is reflected in the fact that the export fell far short of its plan and it is steadily decreasing.

The south Koreans have failed to fulfil the export plans set low since 1982 and the dullness in export is going from bad to worse this year, too.

The export of nearly all "goods on the strategic export list" accounting for 80 percent of the total exports of south Korea has been decreasing. As of the end of May this year, the exports had decreased 4.1 percent compared with the same period of last year.

Seoul tried to bridge over the economic crisis by increasing construction export. But its export results were only 65 percent of the target last year.

The catastrophic crisis of south Korea's export finds expression also in "sacrifice trade" below the production cost.

In south Korea which depends upon foreign countries for raw and other materials and accessories of export goods, the import for export increased 13.1 percent in 1983 as against 1982 and again 21.6 percent last year as compared with the previous year. The price of raw and other materials importing from masters is advancing year after year, whereas the quality of south Korea's export goods continued to go down to make it impossible to get their price.

An important factor in south Korea's export crisis is intensified trade protectionism in the capitalist countries including the United States.

The Americans strictly restricted the import of textile goods under the name of "protection" of the U.S. manufacturing industry in December 1983 and placed various forms of restrictions on the import of south Korea's export goods which account for 42.5 percent of its export to the United States.

In recent years restrictions on import of goods from south Korea have been tightened in Japan, too.

At present over 50 percent of its export goods to Japan are restricted to cause a drastic decrease in export.

Another important factor in south Korea's export crisis is the weakness of the international competitive power of its export goods.

Export goods of south Korea are now manufactured mainly by manual processing means with accessories bought from the United States and Japan, which lag behind more than one century in these countries. Therefore, south Korean goods are sidelined from the world market, unable to stand competition with goods produced in the United States, Japan and other capitalist countries with latest technology. **(Nov. 26)**

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